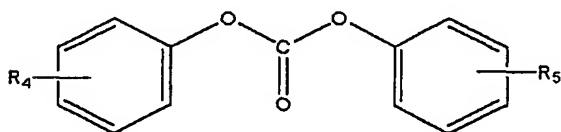
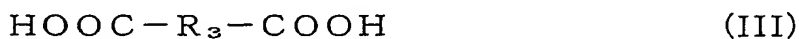


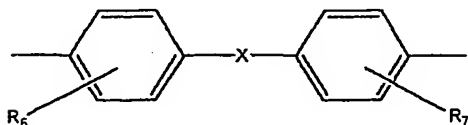
What is claimed is:

1. A method for producing a liquid crystalline polyester comprising melt-polymerizing aromatic hydroxycarboxylic acid represented by the formula (I), aromatic diol represented by the formula (II), and aromatic dicarboxylic acid represented by the formula (III) with using a diaryl carbonate represented by the formula (IV).



(IV)

- (wherein,  $\text{R}_1$  and  $\text{R}_3$  are an optionally substituted arylene group,  $\text{R}_2$  is an optionally substituted arylene group or a group represented by the formula (V),

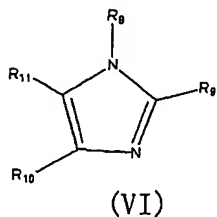


(V)

$\text{R}_4$  to  $\text{R}_7$  are each independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom,

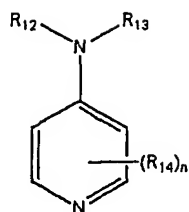
an acyloxy group with a carbon number of from 1 to 6, or an alkyl group with a carbon number of from 1 to 6, and X is -O-, -S-, -SO<sub>2</sub>-, -CO-, -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>-, or an alkylene group.)

- 5            2. The method according to Claim 1, wherein melt-polymerization is carried out in a presence of imidazole compound represented by the formula (VI).



- (wherein, R<sub>8</sub> to R<sub>11</sub> are each independently a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group with a carbon number of from 1 to 4, a hydroxymethyl group, a cyano group, a cyanoalkyl group with a carbon number of from 2 to 5, a cyanoalkoxy group with a carbon number of from 2 to 5, a carboxyl group, an amino group, an aminoalkyl group with a carbon number of from 1 to 4, an aminoalkoxy group with a carbon number of from 1 to 4, a phenyl group, a benzyl group, a phenylpropyl group, or a formyl group.)
- 10
- 15

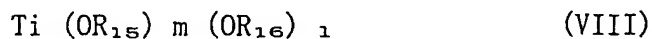
3. The method according to Claim 1, wherein the melt-polymerization is carried out in a presence of pyridine compound represented by the formula (VII).
- 20



(VII)

(wherein  $R_{12}$  and  $R_{13}$  are each independently a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group with a carbon number of from 1 to 6, a cycloalkyl group with a carbon number of from 5 to 10, an aryl group with a carbon number of from 6 to 12, or an aralkyl group with a carbon number of from 6 to 12, and  $R_{12}$  and  $R_{13}$  may be combined with each other,  $R_{14}$  is an alkyl group with a carbon number of from 1 to 6, a cycloalkyl group with a carbon number of from 5 to 10, an aryl group with a carbon number of from 6 to 12, or an aralkyl group with a carbon number of from 6 to 12, and  $n$  is an integer of from 1 to 4.)

4. The method according to any one of Claims 1 to 3, wherein the melt-polymerization is carried out in a presence of titanium compound represented by the formula (VIII).



(wherein,  $R_{15}$  is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group with a carbon number of from 1 to 6, a cycloalkyl group with a carbon number of from 5 to 10, an aryl group with a carbon number of from 6 to 12, or an aralkyl group with a carbon number of from 6 to 12,  $R_{16}$  is an aryl group with a carbon number of from 6 to 12,

and m and l are an integer of from 0 to 4 and m+l is 4.)

5. The method according to Claim 1, wherein the aromatic hydroxycarboxylic acid (I) is from 30 to 80% by mole of a total  
5 of the aromatic hydroxycarboxylic acid (I), the aromatic diol (II) and the aromatic dicarboxylic acid (III), and a mol ratio of the aromatic diol (II) to the aromatic dicarboxylic acid (III) ((II)/(III)) is 90/100 to 100/90.

10 6. A liquid-crystalline polyester obtained by the method according to Claim 1.

7. A liquid crystalline polyester comprising a structural unit derived from aromatic hydroxycarboxylic acid  
15 (I), a structural unit derived from aromatic diol (II) and a structural unit derived from aromatic dicarboxylic acid (III), and not substantially containing fatty acid or fatty acid anhydride.